this country of George J. Gould and his new wife at Deauville, France.

HAPPENINGS in the CITIES

Bolt Kills Man on Top of Longs Peak



E STES PARK, COLO,-J. E. Kitts Greeley, Colo., was killed by lightning on the top of Longs peak (14,255 feet) in Rocky Mountain national park. J. E. Bullas of Topeka, Kan., was knocked unconscious at the same time.

Mr. Bullas started alone at sunrise from the Y. M. C. A. camp in the park to make the ascent. At timberline he came upon Mr. Kitts and Rev. Mr. Danbo and son of Greeley, and the party made the ascent, arriving at the summit at 12:30 o'clock.

They were standing beside the cairn that marks the extreme crest of the peak when a thunderstorm came up. The first stroke of lightning struck

Kitts, killing him instantly. Bullas was rendered unconscious. Rev. Mr. Danbo and his son did all they could to revive Bullas, and failing, set off down the peak to get assistance.

DETROIT.—Stolen sable or bought

question probably hinges the outcome

of the \$25,000 slander suit of Miss

Agnes Lage against Mrs. Smith-

Miss Lage is a stenographer. Mrs.

Smith-Bourke is one of the most dis-

tinguished society matrons here. Miss

Lage is twenty-two and decidedly good-

looking. Mrs. Smith-Bourke is slight-

alienable right to be curious, but her

curiosity is just what made Mrs.

Smith-Bourke the defendant in this

"How does she do it? Where did

Familiar questions as throngs of

Miss Lage says Mrs. Smith-Bourke

accosted her on the street, seized the

furs and demanded: "Where did you

Then the matron is alleged to have

"You couldn't buy them, you know,

They are sables worth thousands. No

CASPER, WYO.—The United States

jobs in the course of their history, but

here's one that has elements of novel-

ty-the sight of marines in command

of Capt. George Chuler standing guard

over a well on section 20 of the Tea-

pot naval oil reserve, 40 miles north

of here, having carried out orders of

Assistant Secretary of the Navy

Roosevelt to oust drillers for the Mu-

tual Oil company, who are said to

Captain Shuler and four noncom

Colorado Springs society girl who all but swooned in a hotel lobby at

the sight of her intended husband, J.

(Kan.) oil man, in the custody of de-

an absorbing tangle in attempting to

De Lazergne was arrested at the

unravel the strange case.

fast, approached the rig a few min- at that time.

missioned officers, who arrived at Cas-

have continued operations in defiance

of Interior department orders.

marines have been on some odd

followed up the question with:

business girls crowd the streets to

Women are supposed to have an in-

ly older and fair also.

damage suit.

she get them?"

and from work.

get the sable furs?"

Bourke.

marten? On the answer to that

The lightning had burned the clothing from Kitts' body and had seared the top of Bullas' head and torn off his shoes.

Doctor Danbo and his son reached Longs Peak inn at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon and notified Chief Ranger Allen of the national park service of the tragedy.

Rangers immediately started up the peak to rescue Bullas, but met him coming down. The youth had recovered consciousness after the departure of his companions. He was severely burned on the head and was barefoot, but had managed to work his way down the rough trail.

Superintendent Roger W. Toll of the national park and Chief Ranger Allen formed a party and started at once for the summit of the peak to bring down Kitts' body. They got back the next morning.

Mr. Kitts had been occupying a cabin, with his wife, at the Dunraven camp, which is the summer home of the State Teachers' college at Greeley. Rocky Mountain national park has

had more than a million visitors since its creation in 1915. Longs peak, "King of the Rockies," has been ascended since 1868. This is the first death from lightning in the history of the park or the peak.

tal anguish as a crowd gathered on

the furs until she was driven to file

girl must stand for such actions and

resulting damage to her reputation.

e last election here. She is helrest

utes before ten o'clock. G. H. O'Don-

nell, Casper representative of the Mu-

tual Oil company, met them at the

gate of a small wire enclosure erected

around the rig during the night and

was informed by Captain Shuler that

orders given the marines made it nec

essary for Mr. O'Donnell and the drill-

ers to vacate the property as soon as

the tools could be pulled from the

well and a property inventory taken.

Navy department that all private en-

terprise within the reserve had ceased

and the oil well which was being sunk

"It is part of the basic law of the

country that when states cede tracts

to the federal government they also

cede jurisdiction over these tracts,"

said William Spry, commissioner gen-

eral of the land office, in discussing

said that as early as June 13 of this

year formal notice was served on the

Mutual Oil company, alleged squatter

on a quarter section of the reserve.

and rival of Sinclair interests for the

the Teapot Dome controversy.

had been sealed.

The next day Shuler reported to the

The furs are only marten, anyway."

Perhaps it might be well to say that

the thronged thoroughfare.

been stolen.

All of which caused Miss Lage con- to a vast fortune and noted in chari-

U. S. Marines Still Tempest in Teapot

WAL

siderable embarrassment and men- table activities here.

her slander sult.



Seniority Again Blocks Efforts to Settle the Railway Shopmen's Strike.

BERT JEWELL NOT HOPEFUL

Illinois Miners Resume Work and Profiteers Boost Prices-House Passes Coal Commission Bill -Senate Acts Swiftly on Soldiers' Bonus-Slaying of Michael Collins.

SENIORITY rights were still blocking a settlement of the railway shopmen's strike as last week drew to Mrs. Smith-Bourke, shortly before, had a close, and though peace efforts were lost a set of sable furs from her home continued, their success was worse than problematical in view of the unand suspected that they might have compromising stand of both sides on the chief point in dispute. On Wednes-Miss Lage charges that the society woman continued to annoy her about | day the Association of Railway Executives, by a vote of 254 to 4, rejected the proposal of the chiefs of the "I always dress as my taste and brotherhoods, acting as mediators, pocketbook dictate," Miss Lage said. that the strikers be reinstated with seniority unimpaired. The brother-I intend to find out if an American hood leaders, after conferring with heads of other rail unions, suggested the possibility of separate agreements Mrs. Smith-Bourke is a sister of with the railroads, and the executives girl in your position could afford such Daniel Smith, who ran for mayor in said they would test the sincerity of this proposal but with the distinct understanding that any individual settlement would have to conform to the understanding of seniority reached at the general session of the executives. Most of the railroads also refuse to agree to take back all of the strikers, as consistently demanded by the union.

> Bert M. Jewell, spokesman for the ment saving!

"The association of railway executives has closed the door. The unions have offered every concession within reason to end the strike and to save the public from a breakdown of transportation, but the association has made none. On the contrary it has, since the strike began, raised an entirely new and irrelevant Issue of its own-seniority; and by its refusal to recede from its position has made a sexlement impossible at this time. The responsibility for what will happen now rests wholly upon it.

"The 400,000 striking employees accept the challenge of the association. We redouble our efforts, confident of success."

FROM the American Federation of Labor came on appeal to its four million members to give their moral and financial support to the striking shopmen. It attributes to "the small but powerful group of bankers who control the finances of the railroads' the adoption of a policy by the rail-roads of "bitter antagonism to the organizations of the workers," reassecting what many unprejudiced persons believe, namely, that there is a deliberate plan to destroy the unions.

Most of the sporadic strikes of brotherhood men soon came to an end, but last week the Southern railroad was badly tied up by walkouts of train and engine men. The situation became so serious that the superintendent of malls in the southern district planned to bandle mails by motortruck service, with the possibility of calling on the army to handle and protect the trucks.

Secretary of War Weeks said he did not believe the administration would make further attempts to settle the railway strike, and added: "The government is not going to per-

lines of that adopted at Cleveland, the men winning all their contentions. Production was resumed at once, but in that state as elsewhere, and as was to be expected, the profiteers also resumed and prices began to climb, to the dismay of the consumers. From various sources protests against this reached the authorities in Washington. Congress, having been urged to action by President Harding, the situation. showed it was alive to the situation. The house took up the administration bill for a coal commission reported from the committee on interstate and foreign commerce and speedily passed it, only reducing the salarles of the commissioners from \$10,000 to \$7,500 and the appropriation for its expenses from \$500,000 to \$300,000. In accordance with the desire of the President, the bill prohibits the appointment of any operator or miner as a member. In the senage a similar bill introduced by Senator Borah was

1-Scene of wreck of express train at Gary, Ind., which was said to be result of a sabotage plot. 2-

President Harding addressing joint session of congress on industrial situation. 3-First photograph to reach

small differences. Negotiations for, the settlement of the anthracite strike were broken off, the labor organizations, and of large their failure seeming to be complete, delegations from various cities. Official statements indicated that the duration of a contract and the submission to arbitration of any differences were the stumbling blocks that could not be overcome by the negotiators. Representatives of the Tipe workers insisted upon a contract at the old wage rate, to extend to April 1, 1924, while the operators would not agree to a continuation of the old scale longer than next April. The miners maintained their stand against arbitration.

to conference for adjustment of the

TOHN SHANK, secretary of the trades and labor assembly of Sloux City, Ia., is authority for the statement that plans are maturing for a general nation-wide strike of organized labor. He says various union organizations have called on the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to call such a strike. . Probably this need not be feared while the more conservative element remains in control of the council. However, the activities of the Reds and radicals are increasing. Last week those chronic disturbers held a rather secret conference in Berrien county, Michigan. Federal and state agents of justice watched them a few days and then made a raid. The radicals had been warned, however, and only 17 were caught. William Z. Foster, one of their leaders, was arrested in Chicago. Much Red propaganda was seized and the officers said they had broken up a huge plot to foment violence in connection with the railroad strike. Michigan's syndicalism law, which has never before been used, was invoked against the prisoners. It was said other radicals would be arrested, among them Rose Pastor Stokes, According to the raiders, the propaganda selzed in Michigan included pamphlets advocating the overthrow of the government and the establishment of a soviet regime.

SENATORS who are opposed to the soldiers' bonus seemed to have given up hope last week, or else they merely were in a hurry to get through with the bill and ro home. Anyhow, they were so supine that the senate broke its speed records in adopting the finance committee amendments and taking up consideration of individual suggestions of changes. That the measure would be passed within a few days was conceded, and Senator McCumber said he did not believe the President would veto it, since the conditions that caused Mr. Harding and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to seek delay last year have been met. Mr. McCumber placed emphasis on the points that the annual outlay for payment of the bonus has been reduced to such a figure that the argument of the inability of the treasury to bear the strain no longer nolds good, and that the financial condition of the government and the country is quite capable of withstanding the burden which the bonus will impose.

THE administration ship subsidy bill will not be considered further by congress until the December This delay has been urged by the Republican leaders, and now

COAL miners and operators of Illi- consent. In this letter the President refers to the unfavorable effect of the question of the sale of liquor on American ships on the subsidy legislation, and also refers to opposition which has arisen to the feature of the bill which provides tax exemption to shippers of freight on American ships equal to a percentage of the money paid for such shipments. The fact that it will be difficult to keep a full attendance at ing the campaign period, he indicates, the enters into

THERE is some reason to believe that civil war in China is about over and that the country will be united under one or another of the strong mes who have been leading the factions. The conferences at Shanghal lead to the prediction that this man will be Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, lately head of the southern government. President Li Yuan-Hung has said he will resign in favor of Doctor Sun if the parliament approves, and General passed, and the two measures went the north China military leader, has pledged his support to Sun's policy for reorganization of the government. He also has the backing of delegations from various cities.

> RULY a martyr to the cause he served, Michael Collins, head of the Irish Free State and commander of its armies, was slain last week by the republican rebels. In his death and that of Griffith Ireland has lost her two strongest leaders, but others will endeavor to carry on the work of establishing a government and restoring peace. Collins with a guard of a dozen men was making a tour of inspection in County Cork and was ambushed by a party of several hundred irregulars. The fight lasted an hour until the general fell, shot through the head. He lived for 15 minutes, cheering on his comrades and firing his revolver. Collins was scarcely thirty years old and was soon to be married. He was beloved by the Free Staters and highly respected by all Great Britain. He had labored earnestly to placate the republicans and was planning to redraft some sections of the Irish constitution to which they objected. William T. Cosgrove is now acting head of the Irish provisional government.

> PREMIER POINCARE, in an address at Bar-le-Duc, refterated and emphasized the intentions of France concerning Germany. He said France was determined to make Germany pay for the devastation she wrought in the war and that if nec essary she would act alone. He as serted that France would not consen to a moratorium of any character for Germany unless the German state mines of the Ruhr and the national forests are placed in the hands of the allies as a guarantee, and, no matter what happens, France will not depart from this policy. He denounced as false the claims that France sought to enslave Germany in revenge, but gave figures to show that Germany was responsible for her own collapse and that her fallure to 'Ive up to the demands of the reparations commis sion had been deliberate. He said the execution of the treaty and the payment of reparations were vital to France, while Great Britain, finding its industries paralyzed and its people out of employment, was obsessed with regaining its markets. He added:

"We are greatly disposed to aid other nations in the effort to restore the world. We know the world does not end at our frontiers. We welcome a broad and generous European policy. We fervently desire to remain allies of our allies and friends of our friends. We ask nothing better than to resume with our enemies of yesterday pleasant and courteous relations. But we wish to have our ruins re paired-and they will be."

IN A month or so Great Britain, France and Italy are going to hold a conference on the Near East in Venice and they have instructed Greece and the two Turkish governments to send representatives there to present their respective claims. Just to put themselves in the strongest possible position before this meeting, the Turks have begun a great offensive against the Greeks in Asia Minor. Soviet Russia, it is said, is giving aid to the Turkish nationalists, not desiring peace there this fall.

MARKET REPORT

FURNISHED BY U. S. BUREAU OF MARKETS, WASHING

(For week ending August 24, 1922.)

Receipts exceed femand at New York and Chicago and prices have declined. Other markets fairly firm with receipts oght.
No. 1 timothy quoted August 24 New York \$29, Philadelphia \$20, Chicago \$22, St. Louis \$22, Aflanta \$24. No. 1 alfalfa, Kansas City \$14.75, Memphis \$23, Atlanta \$25. No. 1 Prairie Kansas City \$11, St. Louis \$17, Chicago \$17.50.

Market quiet. Offerings fair. Production and supplies of most feeds good. No demand at present levels. Good inquiry for bran from Texas and Southwest. Milis reported storing feeds in preference to making concessions in prices. Linseed meal easler, offerings fair. Gluten and hominy feed situation unchanged. Al-faifa meal strong, offerings and demand light. Receipts and movement light. Quoted August 24: Bran \$13.75, middlings \$12, linseed meal \$12, Minneapolis. White hominy feed \$25.50 Chicago, \$24.50 St. Louis. Gluten feed \$29.85 Chicago. No. 1 alfalfameal \$19.50 Kansas City.

meal \$19.50 Kansas City.

Grain

Highest prices for the week were reached on the opening day, but there was weakness the 18th and 19th and although prices worked higher later the close showed a net decline of 1 1-4c in Chicago September wheat for the week; and a drop of 1 cent in Chicago September corn. Bearish factors were lower Liverpool markets and increase in Canadian crop estimates. Advances were due to removal of hedges against sales to exporters oversold condition on the 22nd, and short covering. Grain market erratic on the 24th within about 2 cent range. Prices opened weak with Liverpool and on break in exchange, then advanced on short covering and buying induced by strength in corn. A reaction came later on seiling influenced by advices of permission of Indian Government to export 16,000,000 bushels wheat. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat \$1.04; No. 3 hard winter wheat \$1.05; No. 2 mixed corh 64c; No. 2 yellow corn 64c; No. 3 white oats 33c.

Closing future prices: Chicago September wheat \$1.03 7-8; Kansas City September wheat \$1.03 7-8; Kansas City September wheat \$1.03 7-8; Winnipeg October wheat 99 7-8c.

Dairy Products Grain

Dairy Products Butter markets steady to firm during the week. Upward tendency of prices followed the generally firm conditions ruling early in week. Some export in-quiry for undergrades. Closing prices August 24: 92 score, New York 36 1-2c; Philadelphia 37c; Boston 36 1-2c; Chi-cago 34c.

Chicago hog prices showed net decilines during the week ranging from 10c to 15c per 100 lbs., heavy weights declining most. Beef steers 25c to 60c lower and butcher cows and helfers 15c to 50c lower; calves weak to \$1 lower; feeder steers, however, were 10c to 25c higher. August 24 Chicago prices: Hogs, top, \$9.55; bulk of sales, \$5.60@9.50; medium and good beef steers, \$7.55@10; butcher cows and helfers, \$3.65@9; feeder steers \$5.50@8; light and medium weight veal caives, \$10.50@12; fat lambs \$12.25@13.15; feeding lambs, \$11.50@12.75; yearlings \$8.75@11.25; fat ewes \$5.50@7.75.
August 24 prices good grade meats: Beef \$15@17; veal \$15@19; lamb \$24@28; mutton \$13@18; light pork loins, \$24@27; heavy loins \$14@19. Live Stock and Meats

Fruits and Vegetables

Potatoes steady to strong. New Jersey cobblers 10c higher New York, up 50c Chicago, firm shipping points. Early Ohios and cobblers midwest states slow, dull. Wisconsin, Colorado, Idaho round whites firm Chicago.

Prices reported August 24: New Jersey sack cobblers No. 1 firm New York \$1.15@1.25 per 100 lbs; strong Chicago at \$2@2.10. Up 10@20c other cities at \$1.65@1.75. Steady shipping points at \$1.05@1.25. F. O. B. Glants steady most markets \$5c@\$1.15; Cincinnati \$1.40@1.45. Steady \$5@90c f. o. b. Wisconsin cobblers in Chicago and Cincinnati, \$1.75 @1.80. Kansas and Minnesota early Ohlos, partly graded, weak 75c@\$1 in midwestern markets, 50@\$5c f. o. b.

East Buffalo Live Stock East Buffale Live Stock
Cattle: Receipts, 175; market thoroughly active and steady on handy grades; common slow and easy. Calves; Receipts, 150; active and steady, \$5@ \$13.50. Hogs: Receipts, 1,280; active; heavies and pigs, steady; others, 25@ 40c. higher; heavy, \$3@ \$50; mixed, \$10@10.25; yorkers, \$10.25@10.35; light yorkers, \$9@ 10.10; pigs, \$8.50@8.75; roughs, \$7@7.25; stags, \$4@ 4.50. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 1,060; active. Lambs 35c higher; lambs, \$6@13.35.

DETROIT QUOTATIONS

DETROIT QUOTATIONS

Feed and Grain

WHEAT—Cash No. 2 red. \$1.08: September, \$1.08: No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.08: No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.08: No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.06: No. 4, 68 1-2e; No. 5, 67 1-2e.

VELLOW CORN—Cash No. 2, 70 1-2; No. 3, 69 1-2e; No. 4, 68 1-2e; No. 5, 67 1-2e.

WHITE OATS—Cash No. 2, 36c; No. 3, 34e; No. 4, 31c; No. 2 old, 38c.

BEANS—Immediate and prompt shipment, \$1; September, \$5,75 per cwt.

SEEDS—Prime red clover, \$10; alsike, \$10; timothy, \$2.75.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$17@18; standard, \$16@17; light mixed, \$16@17; No. 2 timothy, \$16@17; light mixed, \$16@17; No. 2 timothy, \$16@17; No. 1 clover mixed, \$12.50@13; wheat and oat straw, \$11.50@12 per ton in carlots.

FEED—Bran, \$24; standard middlings, \$12.50@13; wheat and oat straw, \$11.50@12; coarse cornmeal, \$29; chop, \$24.50 per ton in 100-lb, sacks.

FLOUR—Fancy spring wheat patents, \$5.50; fancy winter wheat patents, \$7.50@15; Kansas patents, \$7.67.50 per bbl. Live Stock and Pouitry. Live Stock and Poultry.

G6.25; Kansas patents, \$7(7.50 per bbl. Live Stock and Poultry.

CATTLE—Common to fair cows, \$3@
3.75; best heavy steers, \$8.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$7.25@8; mixed steers and helters, \$5.50@5.50; handy light butchers. \$4@5; best cows, \$5; butcher cows, \$4@4.50; cutters, \$2.75@3; canners, \$2@2.75; choice light buils, \$4.75@5; bologna buils, \$4@4.50; stock buils, \$2.50@3.50; feeders, \$4.50@6.25; stockers, \$4@5.50; milkers and springers, \$40@75. CALVES—Best grades, \$12.913.50; fair to good, \$10@12.50; culls and grassers, \$5.68.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Best lambs, \$5.68.5; stockers, \$12.90@12.75; fair lambs, \$5@11; light to common lambs, \$6@8.25; heavy sheep, \$3.25@4.50; fair to good sheep, \$5.66.50; culls and common, \$10.250.

HOGS—Mixed hogs, 220 down, \$9.60; heavy, 220 up, \$8.8.50; pigs, \$8.25; roughs, \$6.75; stags, \$4.50@5.

LIVB POULTRY—Best springs, 28@9c; medium springs, 27@28c; leghorns, 23@24c; large fat hens, 18@19c; old roosters, 15c; geese, 13c; large ducks, 22@24c; small ducks, 18@20c; turkeys, 25c per lb.

Butter and Eggs

Butter and Eggs BUTTER—Best creamery, in tubs, 32 @32 1-2c per lb.
EGGS—Fresh, current receipts, 23@24c; fresh candled and graded, 24 1-2@25 1-2c per dozen.

Farm and Garden Produce Farm and Garden Produce
PLUMS—\$1@1.50 per bu.
GRAPES—Michigan, 23@25c per 4quart basket.
APPLES—New, 75c@1.25 per bu.
PEACHES—Elbertas, \$2.50@3.25 per bu.
PEARS—Clapp's Favorite, \$1.25@1.50
per bu; Bartlett's, \$1.50@1.75 per bu.
CELERY—Michigan, 20@36c per doz.
GREEN CORN—30@25c per doz.
MUSHROOMS—Fancy, 50@56c per lb.
CABBAGE—Home grown, 50@60c per-POPCORN-4 1-2@5c; Little Buster,

7 1-2@8c per ib.
NEW POTATOES—No. 1 stock, \$2@
2.25 per bbi; Jersey cobblers, \$2.75@3 per
150-ib. sack.
ONIONS—\$2.75@3 per sack of 100 lbe.



"Where Did You Get the Sable Furs?"

WHERE DID

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

strikers, was pessimistic as to a peaceful settlement. He issued a state-

"The shop craft employees voted in June for a strike to establish a living wage and decent working conditions. The association of railway executives have now voted for a lockout to smash unionism on the railroads and to eliminate collective bargaining from the industry.

It Was No Sight for a Bride-to-Be DENVER.-Who was the wealthy E. De Lazergne, well-to-do Wichita tectives? Police were confronted with -WAL-

come to Colorado Springs and Denver

request of O. C. Hicklin, marshal at Wichita, on the charge of having passed a worthless check for \$500 in With a cry the girl reached out as The young oll man arrived in Denthough to run to De Lazergne, and ver from Colorado Springs, where he then nearly collapsed. Neither 'she nor her friends would divulge their had been stopping at a fashionable identity, except to say that they were hotel. He told Detectives Harry Lane

per and were rushed to the field by tract, that it must vacate, and counsel

automobile without stopping to break- for Mutual formally accepted service

and Clarence Jones that he was to from Colorado Springs. They returned to the springs. be married in Denver to a wealthy De Lazergne, who was well dreded and had the appearance of a man of young society girl of Colorado Springs. The two detectives took De Lazergne from his cell at the city jail social distinction, dehied vehemently that he had passed a bad check for

\$500 in Wichita.

and conducted him to the hotel to get some personal effects from his trunk. He said he is prominently connected with some of the langest oil com-panies of the South, and that he had the lobby a pretty girl of about twenty years, fashionably dressed and accompanied by a group of friends, all of whom appeared to belong to Colorado Springs' elite, suddenly met for his wedding. He regised flatly to mit transportation service to break President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face.

| President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face to face. | President Harding in a letter to Rephim face to face him face to face.